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### Weekly News Summary.

(Continued from Page Eleven.)

tested vigorously. The boys declared that they would have "coon" music whenever they wanted it. Then Professor Armstrong threatened to resign.

Dennis Mulvihill, formerly a stoker in a Bridgeport, Conn., boiler room, was on November 10 inaugurated mayor at Bridgeport. Mulvihill is 58 years of age. Some one suggested him as candidate for mayor by way of a "joke." He was known to be an honest and level-headed man, and the democratic convention nominated him by acclamation, and he was elected by a majority larger than that received by any previous mayor of Bridgeport.

The United States arsenal at Waterville is working on the new 16-inch gun which is to be made for Fort Hamilton, New York harbor. This gun will be the largest ever made in the world. It will fire a distance of 21 miles.

The people of Alabama have ratified the new constitution submitted for that state.

Walter Wellman, writing to the Chicago Times-Herald from Washington, emphasizes the importance of the foreign questions now pending, and gives this list: 1. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty with Great Britain abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and providing for a neutral isthmian canal under the sole control of the United States. 2. Proposed reciprocal trade treaties with foreign countries and the threatened European tariff war upon the United States. The tariff question as a domestic consideration is fast merging into the broader outlook involved in the general principle of reciprocity. 3. Plans for the isthmian canal, a great American enterprise on foreign territory, the rivalry between the two routes, and the need of new treaties with certain isthmian countries. 4. Adaptation of our system of government to the new colonial policy, producing semi-foreign questions of great importance, including another constitutional interpretation now soon expected from the supreme court. 5. The Alaskan boundary controversy with Great Britain in which negotiations are now in progress between Secretary Hay and the British ambassador. Also other questions at issue between the United States and Canada. 6. A proposition to abrogate, by mutual consent, the old Rush-Bagot treaty with England, forbidding the building of war ships on the great lakes. 7. The proposed purchase of the Danish West Indies, now in negotiation between Washington and Copenhagen. 8. Renewal of the Chinese exclusion act, and the exclusion of Chinese from the Philippines. 9. The proposed Pa-

cific cable. 10. Last, but by no means least, the problem of the precise scope of the Monroe doctrine, and the question whether or not European governments are to be permitted to secure naval stations in Central and South America.

### The Ohio Election.

The result of the election held last Tuesday in the state of Ohio teaches a lesson upon which the American people need no instruction. It proves, with clearness and emphasis, that the policy of evasion, of equivocation, of timidity and of apostasy can never triumph in a political contest decided by men of intelligence and patriotism.

The democrats of Ohio, as is demonstrated by the election returns, have met with overwhelming defeat; and they have been defeated for the reason that they richly deserved to be ignominiously beaten. That they would be soundly whipped in the election was never doubted from the moment the state democratic convention adjourned. With an imbecility unheard of, and a lack of political courage quite unexpected in a state that had honored as democrats men like Allen and Thurman and Payne and Bryce, this democratic convention in Ohio turned its back upon the national candidates and national platforms of the party in the last six years, completely ignored principles which thousands of democrats had with courage and constancy supported, \* \* \* and, after these acts of madness, nominated a respectable candidate, adopted a colorless platform, "fired into the air" on a large number of doctrinaire propositions, and then had the temerity to appeal for support to the people of a great and free state!

That such a party, so led, should have been regarded with aversion, bordering on contempt, by the voters of Ohio, is a distinct tribute to the civic honor of that commonwealth. The democratic party should have recognized that the campaign it made in Ohio was, in the very nature of things, suicidal. Political victories that are worth the gaining are not to be won in America, at least—under the banner of "The White Feather." To believe that victories are to be so won is to read the history of the United States upside down. The anti-slavery party at the north achieved its great triumph after enduring uninterrupted defeats for more than forty years. From each disaster it gained courage and inspiration for the fight. In its determined purpose it never wavered. Men came and passed—but the cause lived and conquered in the hearts of the conquering north. The purpose of its leaders remained unchanged, unaltered. Compromise they scorned. Expediency they put behind them. The spirit of William Lloyd Garrison's words: "I shall not evade; I shall not equivocate; I shall not recede one single inch; and I will be heard!" animated the anti-slavery party, and kept on animating it until complete victory was won. \* \* \* These are the victories that only, and that alone, are worth the winning. They are not to be gained without sacrifice; but when won they are well worth all that a people may give and do and suffer. This lesson, which the Ohio democrats have failed to heed, needs to be kept fresh in the public mind. There can be no place in the United States for political apostates. Now, as at all

crises in our national history, sounds the poet's invocation and the poet's warning:

"God give us men! A time like this demands

Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands.

Men whom the lust of office does not kill;

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

Men who possess opinions and a will;

Men who have honor and who will not lie."

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### A Soldier in the Philippines.

G. H. Armstrong of the Armstrong Transfer and Storage company has received a letter from Daniel DeCorsey, a former well-known teamster of the city, who enlisted in the army with Sergeant Franklin about two years ago. He was assigned to company K, Twelfth infantry, for service in the Philippines. The letter was written at Tarlac, Luzon, P. I.

DeCorsey says that the soldiers are getting "bug house" drinking the native "vino," which contains in each quart "twenty-seven fights and about fifteen ways of killing a man, all for 10 cents."

The newspapers have been filled with descriptions of the new American possessions written by experienced travelers, by officers of the army and by an occasional enlisted man. DeCorsey's "graphic description," as he rightly calls it, is unique as coming from a plain laboring man with an observant eye. The description reads like a high school boy's composition, which gets right at the meat of the matter with no rhetorical frills. DeCorsey says by way of preface:

"I will try and give you a 'graphic description' of the Philippines as I see them just now; don't know how they will look tomorrow." He adds:

"The Philippine islands are a big bunch of trouble. The occupation of the natives of the islands is building trenches and making bolos.

"The chief amusement is cock fighting and stealing.

"The chief exports are hemp, rice, war bulletins, American soldiers, arms and ammunition.

"The native houses are chiefly built of bamboo and landscape. The natives are friendly—at the point of the rifle.

"The climate is pleasant for ants, mosquitoes, snakes, scorpions, tarantulas, centipedes, roaches and alligators. They have established communication between the islands by substituting the mosquito for the carrier pigeon, being larger and better able to stand the long journey.

"The Philippines are on the west horizon of civilization, bounded on the west by hoodlums and smugglers, on the north by the rocks and destruction, on the east by typhoons and monsoons, on the south by cannibals and earthquakes.

"The soil is very fertile and large crops of insurrection and treachery are produced.

"Filipino marriages are very impressive, especially the class wherein the wife is given the privilege of doing as much work as her husband desires.

"The principal diet is fried rice, boiled rice and stewed rice.

"The Philippines are an appropriate present for a deadly enemy.

"Manila is the capital and principal city, noted for its large number of saloons and Chinamen. The animal of burden is the caribou and should a hundred mile journey be undertaken the driver would die of old age before

reaching his destination.

"Malarial fever is so prevalent that on occasions the islands have shaken as if with a chill.

"Well, this about finishes a graphic description of this bunch and its no lie."—Minneapolis Journal.

### Misdirected Letters.

At the request of the Postmasters' association of the United States, Postmaster E. R. Monfort of Cincinnati, O., has prepared a paper on the subject of "Misdirected Mail." It has been ordered printed, and is to be sent to all the postoffices of the country as the opening move in arousing the people generally on this matter. Captain Monfort says in part:

"In March, 1901, I found by the reports made in the Cincinnati postoffice that there had been handled in the mailing division 943,385, and in the delivery division 533,675, making a total of 1,476,060 misdirected letters in one year. This appalling fact led me to examine into methods and ascertain cause for this condition and to seek a remedy which might result in an improvement of the service. I found that the newspapers were ready and willing to render assistance and publish the conditions and a warning to the people to exercise more care. But this remedy seemed inadequate. I addressed a letter to Dr. R. Boone, superintendent of the public schools, and informed him of the number of misdirected letters that passed through this office, and asked him if my letter, which set forth the conditions fully, could not be read to the pupils in the public schools, so as to awaken a disposition to exercise more care in the addressing of letters. I advised him that mistakes were not confined to ignorant people, but that a large proportion of letters which failed of delivery were from families having a moderate education and from professional and business men and women, and that mistakes were largely due to carelessness. Dr. Boone responded promptly and effectively. He called his 900 teachers together and read them the letter, and instructed them to give fifteen minutes' time each week to special instruction to the question of addressing mail. It is too early to give the results of this teaching, but we have no doubt it will be far-reaching and show a decided improvement in this location. If these instructions could be given in all the schools of the country and the children impressed with the importance of special care, this process of education would bring marvellous results to the country."

### Our Queer Moral Standard.

Nothing so incenses human nature as contempt for its customs and beliefs, and it is quite possible that the keenest resentment against the Americans in Manila will be caused by the interdiction of the national sport of cock-fighting. The natives will find it hard to reconcile the facts that Americans drink whisky in a way to astonish them and yet have stern moral scruples about cock-fighting. Indeed, the Anglo-Saxon moral standards are something which, it must be confessed, must rather confuse the oriental mind. American officers who play poker prohibit gambling by the natives, and the interdiction of cock-fighting by devotees of pugilistic sport must seem mighty queer to people who have never witnessed the effect of American Sunday laws and the results of sumptuary legislation.—Omaha Bee.

*E. H. Grove*

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